

PRODUCE MARKET.

Following are the ruling whole-sale buying prices in Salt Lake City:-

Wheat.....	90c. @ \$1.00	bus.
Potatoes.....	35c. " 40c. "	"
Barley (seed).....	\$1.30 " 1.40 "	cwt.
Oats.....	1.60 " 2.00 "	"
Flour.....	2.40 " 2.50 "	"
Flour, XXX.....	2.65 " 2.70 "	"
Shelled Corn.....	1.30 " 1.40 "	"
Brans.....	1.00 " 1.10 "	"
Shorts.....	1.10 " 1.20 "	"
Eggs.....	15c. " 17c. "	doz.
Wool, choice fleece, 15c. " 17c. "	"	"
Hides, prime flint, 10c. " 14c. "	"	"

Following are the latest quotations of flour, grain, wool, etc., in the San Francisco market:-

FLOUR—Superfine, \$3.50 @ 25; Bakers Extra, \$4.75 @ 5.00; Family Extra, \$5.12; Walls Walls, extra, \$4.25 @ \$4.60 @ bbl.

WHEAT—No. 1, \$1.40 @ 1.42½; No. 2, \$1.35 @ 1.37½; cwt.

BAKLEY—Feed, 80c. @ 85c. for Coast and 85c. @ 95c. for Bay; Brewing, \$1 @ \$1.25 @ cwt.

OATS—Quotable at \$1.30 @ \$1.60 @ cwt. for Feed.

CORN—Quotable at \$1.05 @ \$1.10 for Large Yellow; \$1.05 @ \$1.15 for Small, and \$1.30 @ \$1.35 for White, cwt.

HIDES—Dry Hides, usual selections, Flint, 18 @ 18½c; Dry Kips, 18 @ 18½c; Green Salted, heavy steers, over 55 lbs. 10½c; do, under 55 lbs, 10c; Kips, 10c; Calf-skins, 10 @ 12c.

LIST OF AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized to canvass for the SALT LAKE DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY HERALD; also to receive payment and receipt for the same:

M. Muir.....	Bountiful, Woods Cross and Centerville
A. W. Babbitt.....	Spring Lake and Santaquin
John A. Compton.....	Milford, Minersville and Frisco
H. A. Lewis.....	Georgetown, Bear Lake Co.
Joe Morgan.....	Wellsville, Mendon, Logan
Wm. Hulme.....	Bloomington, Bear Lake
W. A. Stewart.....	Inverary, Sevier County
John Herten.....	Rockport and Wanship
Alex. Graham.....	Lemington, Millard Co.
H. Tuft.....	Monroe, Sevier County
John Lapish.....	Salina, Sevier County
Thos. Wallace.....	Ogden and Weber Co.
L. T. Shepherd.....	Bear Lake County
O. F. Lyons.....	Summit County
E. Henrich.....	American Fork
N. A. Kopp.....	Mountain Green
B. W. Driggs, Jr.....	Mount Pleasant
E. E. Cowdell.....	Pleasant Grove
Wm. Monteith.....	Beaver County
Coop. Store.....	Tooele County
W. L. Watkins.....	Spanish Fork
D. G. Brian.....	Brigham City
Thomas Crawley.....	Piute County
J. S. Moffat.....	Junco County
Walter Walker.....	Meadowville
John T. Ellis.....	Farrington
J. F. Wakefield.....	Spring City
S. R. Jewkes.....	Huntington
John Batty.....	Castle Dale
J. R. Clark.....	Quincyville
Wm. Mendenhall.....	Richfield
J. E. Johnson.....	Springville
John Pym.....	Silver Reef
H. McMullin.....	St. George
R. W. Hayborne.....	Heber City
John Morgan.....	Cedar City
John H. McCracken.....	Mill Creek
S. Williams.....	Smithfield
F. H. Wright.....	Ephraim
H. P. Miller.....	Coalville
W. H. Branch.....	Richfield
S. Francis.....	Mesquit
John Swain.....	Morgan
T. Greenier.....	Payette
S. Marsh.....	Kanosh
Wm. Probert, Sen.....	Payson
Charles O. Shaw.....	Holden
John S. Black.....	Hyrum
Wm. Probert.....	Deseret
Charles Foote.....	Scipio
John W. Shepherd.....	Nephi
William Burbeck.....	Levan
George Scott.....	Provo
John Woodhouse.....	Manti
	Lehi

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Board and Rooms from \$1.50 per day, and from \$8 per week.

S. C. EWING, Proprietor.

VALLEY HOUSE

Andrew C. Bixen, Proprietor.

UNDER THE NEW MANAGEMENT this central and popular hotel has been renovated and thoroughly repaired for the reception of guests.

Rates per day, \$1.50 to \$2; per week, \$8 to \$10, according to rooms. Board per week, \$7.

WHITE HOUSE HOTEL.

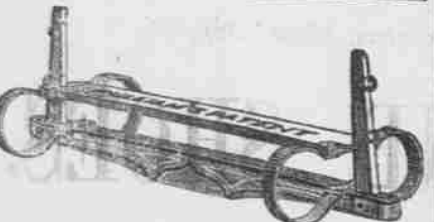
THE PROPRIETORS TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the public that they have remodelled and refitted the Hotel. The Dining Rooms are spacious and the best of meals will be served night and day.

Single Meals, 50c. Hot Lunches (as per card), 25c. Room and Board, \$1.50 to \$2 per day, \$10 to \$12 per week.

Board, \$7 per week.

The Bar has been removed to the north of the Hotel and four Billiard Tables added for the accommodation of guests, and is now open.

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It can be put on any

FARM WAGON

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A SPRING SEAT.

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TELEGRAPHIC

GREAT BRITAIN.

London Letters.

THE LAND BILL.

New York, 11.—*Tribune's* London: Work in Parliament, since Thursday, when the brief vacation ended, has been practically nil, though Gladstone relinquished part of his holiday to be present. The threatened outbreak of Parnellites has been postponed, the Irish say, awaiting Forster's return. It is reported that over fifty questions will be addressed to him on Monday relative to Irish affairs. It is believed that ministers are resolved to propose some form of urgency for the land bill. It is uncertain that they will do so on Monday, but it is certain that the proposal will not be long delayed. The bill at the present rate of progress would remain in committee till December.

It is reported, but not on sufficient authority, that a large number of Parnell's supporters in Ireland press him strongly to abandon obstruction and allow the land bill to reach the House of Lords in July. Parnell's recent speeches and the tone of the home press are in accordance with the number of outrages in the southwest of Ireland. All point to a settled purpose to augment the government embarrassments in every possible way.

Mr. Gladstone's answer, yesterday, that the ministers had not the slightest intention to abandon any part of the land bill, disposes of a whole crop of rumors widely circulated. Their programme is, the bill, and nothing but the bill.

FORCE A NECESSITY IN IRELAND.

It is understood that Forster's inquiries in Dublin convince him of the necessity, first, of enforcing the coercion act more vigorously than hitherto; and second, of supplying the necessary force of police and military to enable the officers to serve legal processes of eviction or other writs, without inquiry into the circumstances. Forster's colleagues, after some hesitation, recognized the paramount obligation to enforce the queen's authority, which this said league is challenging on a larger scale than ever. Parnell's Hyde Park speech has been accepted in Ireland as a signal for seditious violence and has been accepted by the government as sufficient evidence of the impossibility of making any compromise whatever. Chamberlains remarkable speech at Birmingham, proves that no single member of the government any longer questions the necessity of using force to maintain order in Ireland, while the enthusiastic reception of that speech among the most radical constituency in England, demonstrates what remained of radical opposition in Parliament to the government policy. There is a growing catalogue of outrages in Ireland. Such attempts as that in Liverpool are creating a degree of indignation among moderate people which no government can disregard.

Gladstone's speech, yesterday, on the English land question, indicated a readiness to accept modifications in the existing system of tenure. He condemns limited ownership, but suggested important changes in the system of restriction of the transfer of land. He thought, however, that American competition had more influence in creating the present depression of landed property than the artificial disabilities of the owners. The conservatives discredit the reported intention of the government to call an autumn session if the lords reject the land bill. They insist that a dissolution is probable, and openly avow that they are preparing for the contingency; hence the unusual number of speeches of the conservative leaders; but neither Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Cross, nor still less the smaller fry, have made any impression upon their constituents.

GAMBETTA'S DEFEAT.

Gambetta's friends admit that the Senate's defeat is a severe blow. It is doubtful whether, under any circumstances, the Senate would have passed the *Servitut de Liste*, or department elections bill, the real object of which was to throw the electoral powers into the hands of a central committee, but Gambetta's visit to Cahors gave his enemies a pretext for saying that he aimed at dictatorial power and enabled Jules Simon and M. Waddington to extend immensely, the cabal against him and organize that opposition. The majority was unexpectedly large. M. Gambetta knew on Wednesday night that the bill was lost. The estimates as to the effect on his prestige and on the general political situation are contradictory, but Thursday's vote cannot be reversed, and the election of the new Chamber of deputies must be held under the old system. Gambetta's supporters, especially the radicals and converted Bonapartists, whose seats are threatened, urge open hostilities against both the Senate and President Grevy. Gambetta, when he heard the news, said, "The Senate wants to set itself above the Chamber and set both men and universal suffrage. See it, I prefer open war to masked enmity. I was not the first to draw the sword and shall not be the first to sheath it, now that I am thrust, in spite of myself, into the heat of the battle."

THE BEACONSFIELD FUND.

The Beaconsfield Fund makes slow progress. The second list of subscriptions falls short of £5,000. The efforts to secure Liberal noblemen on the general committee have added the Duke of Bedford and Earl Granville. There is an evident reaction against the recent excessive additions.

The *Albion* says that the publication of Carlyle's letters will not be long delayed. This means that Froude considers that those letters supply an answer to criticisms on "Reminiscences." Gladstone spent most of Whitweek as the guest of Lord Rosebury, at Durgans, near Epsom, returning last night to rem-imp until Monday. The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend a large party on Sunday at the same house.

Personal incidents multiply. Lord Randolph Churchill's foolish and futile attempt to demand an explanation from Lord Hartington for the phrase calumnious, lying gossip, excluded him from one set, while his quarrel with Sir Wm. Harcourt closes the other doors. Both Lord Hartington and Sir William Harcourt "cut" Lord Randolph Churchill, whose friends say that his political escapades were prompted by a wish to regain the social position he lost some years since when "cut" by the Prince of Wales. The memory of that scandal is much freshened.

Even more absurd is Healy's bragadoocio about challenging Forster. It was intended for mention in the House of Commons, and purely for notoriety.

IN JURING THEIR OWN CAUSE.

World's London: In his Middlethian campaign, Mr. Gladstone, with an eye on the Irish vote in English boroughs, declared that the explosion at Clerkenwell prison in 1867, by which Michael Barrett and his fellow conspirators killed twelve and lacerated 120 innocent people, led up to the church disestablishment bill of 1869, and the land bill of 1870. Following up the premier's theory, the Parnell party may assert with good face that the attempts to blow up the Central Police Station and the Town Hall at Liverpool are simply forcible methods of calling the government's attention to the necessity for prohibiting evictions. It is certain, however, that these outrages are doing irreparable harm to the Irish cause. There was a shadow of an excuse for the Clerkenwell affair, and a great deal to be said in defense of Allan Clark and O'Brien who killed Sergeant Brett in the prison van rescue at Manchester and Captain Mackey's attacks on the Martello towers, at Queenstown, and his raids on gunsmiths' shops at Cork during the 1867 troubles were laudable enough from his point of view, but for the powder and dynamite affairs now occurring there is no possible excuse. The wrecking of the Liverpool Town Hall, or for that matter, of the British museum, would not shorten England's strong right arm one span. A strong feeling of irritation is growing everywhere and it should not be surprised to hear any day of an attack upon the Irish quarter in Liverpool.

BLOODTHIRSTY METHODS.

It is needless to say that these outrages, combined with the anarchy existing in many parts of Ireland, render it more and more difficult of Mr. Gladstone to carry the land bill. What the Parnellites hope to gain by thwarting him passes comprehension. The Tory leaders should not be surprised if the course they would adopt if called to power. Agrarianism would be summarily stamped out; the league would be suppressed as an illegal organization; public meetings would be prohibited, and Leicester, Connaught and Munster at once placed under martial law. I heard a prominent Tory exclaim the other day: "Oh, for a week of Lord Stretchley at Cork!" His lordship who, as Sir Hugh Ross, won a grim reputation during the Indian meeting by blowing sepoys from the cannon's mouth, was in command of the forces in the Cork district in 1837, when the Fenians of that city marched into 1,500 strong one snowy morning in March, spent a whole day in besieging four policemen in the Ballyknockane barracks, and then returned to Cork and volunteered en masse as informers. Asked by the castle authorities to report on the state of his district, the old "Bengal Tiger," as the Corkonians dubbed him, briefly replied that he was ready to reduce the city to ashes at a moment's notice, and to sweep the country from Youghal to Bally in two days. That this would be the Tory method of Ireland, the more bloodthirsty of their journals frankly avow. The Marquis of Salisbury, who would be premier if Mr. Gladstone was ousted, has taunted the government for putting down the revolt by Quaker measures, and how Mr. Parnell can think that his countrymen would profit by a change of masters is known only to himself.

GLADSTONE LOSING PATIENCE.

Mr. Gladstone has staked the existence of the ministry upon the success of his Irish policy, and is doing all that indomitable energy can do to push the land bill through the House, but the mad course of the Parnellites is terribly disheartening to him. The bill will not satisfy the League—no bill, however radical, could do that—for it lives only for agitation, but reasonable home-rulers, like Shaw, of Cork, Mitchell Henry, of Galway, O'Connor Power, of Mayo, and McCann, of Wicklow, who have done and dared more for Ireland in the way of personal sacrifice than all the fire-eaters combined, are perfectly satisfied with it. Obstructionists, however, seem determined to prevent its reaching the upper house this session, and they strengthen the hands of the Tories by encouraging the bad work now going on in Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone is losing patience, and no wonder. Even the *Spectator*, which has advocated a generous Irish policy, in season and out of season, for years, is discouraged, and in its issue, to-day, it exclaims, in a way of despair: Is it of any use even to attempt to benefit a people so irrational?

A BRIGHT SPOT IN THE SKY.

The news that the Pope has determined to put a stop to the proceedings of clerical agitators is the only bright spot in the sky. Archbishop Croke, who was a rampant Leaguer a week ago, has taken the hint, and in his speech this week at Thurber and Lashel, veered around several points and urged Parnell to accept the land bill and throw down resistance of the law. It turns out that a number of very loud-mouthed League orators have been trying to get bought off with government offices. O'Connor Power, the other day, exposed a blatant Ballinrobe lawyer named Daly, who was willing to keep silent on the wrongs of his country for the crown procuratorship of Mayo, and I understand some rich developments of the same sort will shortly be given to the House by Lytton, liberal member for County Tyrone. Parnell's followers take Pope Hennessey and William Keogh for their model as Irish patriots.

THE NEW FRENCH TARIFF.

I have good authority for saying that the French government will not recede from its position in reference to the proposed commercial treaty. By the new French tariff it is expressly provided that all new treaties shall be based on the principle of specific, as against *ad valorem* duties. Under this system English goods would be practically barred out of France. For example: Since the Cobden treaty was passed in 1860 the French cotton and textile industries have been revolutionized. The British manufacturers will have to cut prices fine to compete with French mills and pay the cost of transportation. With specific duties, so much per 100 lbs, instead of so much per cent., on the stated value of the goods, competition will be impossible.

Sir Charles Dilke, who is a member of the commission, professes to hope for great concessions, but there will be none, and the government and the manufacturers agree that no treaty would be better than a specific duty. Negotiations will be broken off and English goods subjected to the new French tariff in November next.

AFGHANISTAN AND CYPRUS.

It appears to be the settled policy of government to reverse the policy of their predecessors. The "scientific frontier" in Afghanistan has been abandoned and Transvaal given back to the Boers, and I have reason to believe that Cyprus will

shortly be surrendered to Greece. Mr. Gladstone, the great father of vagueness, has not said so explicitly, but he and his colleagues lose no opportunity of sneering at our new policy. Financially it has been a pretty bad speculation. There is a chronic deficit now amounting to nearly £50,000 a year. Of its value as a strategic point, I cannot speak, but as it is only a harbor it is worthless. Lord Beaconsfield was certainly rather sanguine in his belief that it would give us the command of the Archipelago and of the coast of Asia Minor.

The Liberal journals, all acting under orders, no doubt, are doing their best to disgust the English public with Lord Beaconsfield's "prize chremo." The military Tories recommend the Premier to swap off Gibraltar for a favored nation clause with Spain and trade Malta off to Italy for the repeal of the duty on calico.

THE GOLD FEVER.

The speculative mania has broken out this week, chiefly in gold mines. The cause is the reported discovery of a rich vein of gold in an Indian mine worked by a Glasgow syndicate. The City of Glasgow Bank had a very large number of shares in this concern, and this gold mine helped to break down the institution. The shares have advanced this week from £10 to £65, and new mining companies are started every day. Cornwall is flooded with new companies working old tin mines and India promises to be the scene of a new gold fever. In existing mines, the rise in shares during the last few days ranges from 12 to 20 per cent. Two American mining companies ask for a million sterling. The total amount applied for by new companies this year is \$112,000,000, and most of it has been subscribed.

SCANDALOUS GOSSIP.

Two or three weeks ago, Lord Randolph Churchill, who takes delight in baiting the ministers, asked the Marquis of Hartington, secretary of state for India, if it was true that the government had promised Sir Frederick Roberts £25,000 for his Afghan campaign, and that, in case of the evacuation of Candahar, they had reduced the grant to £12,500. This rumor was current at the clubs, that Sir Garnet Wolseley got £25,000 for Ashantee, and military people thought it inexplicably shabby to value Sir Frederick's services at only half that sum. Lord Hartington, who generally takes life as though living bored him (Lord Beaconsfield predicted his success when he saw him stop in the middle of his maiden speech and yawn) flared up in a most unexpected manner, denied the rumor with hot rage, and asked Lord Randolph, almost in as many words, how he dared to waste the time of the House in bringing up the scandalous gossip of *Vanity Fair*. The Earl of Desart, the editor of that lively weekly, put a rod in pickle for Lord Hartington, and this week he brings it out. Lord Desart says the Marquis was compelled to apologize to Lord Randolph, and takes up the old story of Lord Hartington wearing a Confederate encrusted at Mr. Belmont's house, and being called upon to remove it. "This incident," says *Vanity Fair* in all seriousness, will impair the friendly relations between England and the United States, should Lord Hartington ever become prime minister.

YE OLDE ENGLISH FAYRE.

"Ye olde English Fayre" for the benefit of the fund for building an extension to the Chelsea hospital for women, held under the active patronage of the Princess of Wales has been so successful that the committee found it necessary to keep open to-day. I am informed that the proceeds will not be less than £10,000. The great attraction has been the Elizabethan and other quaint customs of the fashionable ladies. The assistance of actresses, generally deemed essential in such schemes, was dispensed with and the public flocked in thousands to see countesses selling pincushions. Several American ladies have served at the stalls, among them Lady Randolph Churchill. "Ye fayre" which was held in Albert Hall, South Kensington, was opened on Wednesday evening by the Princess Christian (Princess Helen). A miniature village in the old English style was erected, the houses having long gabled roofs with Elizabethan points. The lower floor was covered with stalls and the market place was represented by a huge canvas structure with overhanging awnings. Here "ye ladies fayre" kept shop, their customers being knights and squires, heralds and grooms of the palfrey, lords of the hundred and peasants withal. All the dresses, decorations and houses were Elizabethan; even the gardens and terraces were laid out in the style of "ye merrie English countree" three centuries ago.

ROMANTIC WEDDING.

Lord Houghton's oldest daughter, the Hon. Amelia Milnes, was married this afternoon at St. Peter's, Eaton Square, to Mr. G. M. Fitzgerald, C.M.G. The bridegroom, who is a Catholic, is attached to the Egyptian ministry, and resides in Egypt. It was in Cairo that Mr. Fitzgerald met Miss Milnes, and they became engaged after a fortnight's acquaintance in the shadow of the pyramids, as became a poet's daughter. Lord Houghton gave the wedding breakfast at his house on Bruton street, and a large and fashionable company was invited. Among the wedding presents were some very handsome souvenirs from Lord Houghton's friends in America.

The Prince and Princess of Wales go to Lord Roseberry's, at the Durdans, Epsom, to-day, until Monday, and thence to Ascot for the cup day on the 16th.

IRELAND WANTS A DOMESTIC PARLIAMENT.

At the democratic caucus held at Memorial Hall, Farringdon street, resolutions were passed by English members in favor of legislative independence for Ireland. Mr. Cowen was to have presided but was prevented by the Stephenson centenary, at Newcastle. Mr. Justice McCarthy's speech is attracting much attention. He said that what Irishmen most wanted was a domestic parliament. Ireland, he said, would be a willing partner in an imperial parliamentary system, with the right to make her own domestic laws. She had asked for such a system as that which prevailed at present in the great American republic. He wanted to call their attention to the necessity of some such arrangement as this in regard to Ireland.

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